

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by Grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic: its sound is uniformly that of an hard S.

ZA'FFAR. } *n. f.*
ZA'FFIR. }
Powder the calx of cobalt, very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a solid mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill on Fossils.*
Cobalt being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; these, German mineralists call *zaffir*.
The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphara*.
ZA'NY. *n. f.* [Probably of *zanai*.] The contraction of Giovanni or Ianna, a scoff, according to *Skinner*. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.
Some carrytale, some pleafeman, some flight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, some trencher knight, some Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakespeare.*
Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*
Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age. *Pope's Dunciad.*
ZA'NICH. *n. f.* *Zarnich* is a solid substance in which orpiment is frequently found; and it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow; and to this we owe the distinction of orpiment into these colours, though there is no such substance as green orpiment. *Zarnich* contains a large quantity of arsenic in it. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
ZEAL. *n. f.* [*zēlos*, *zelus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.
This present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill; meekness will not now suffer any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever. *Hocker.*
If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed, of you: but it is no matter, this poor show doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to see him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but serv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*
Among the seraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*
She with such a *zeal* the cause embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haste;
The father, mother, and the kin beside,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*
The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king seiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to destroy. *Dryden.*
Seriousness and *zeal* in religion is natural to the English. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by over-acting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*
True *zeal* seems not to be any one single affection of the soul; but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with

all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent.

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillington.*
This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with *zeal* or indifference. *Aldison's Preface.*
A scorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*
ZEALOT. *n. f.* [*zeloteur*, French; *ζηλωτης*.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.
The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and division were the greatest occasion of the last fatal destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*
Are not those men too often the greatest *zealots*: who are most notoriously ignorant? true *zeal* should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion. *Sprat.*
No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have with- ed or acted for the success of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the protestant religion. *Aldison.*
ZEALOUS. *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause.
Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*
This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere,
A spirit, *zealous*, as he seem'd to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Decay of Piety.*
It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons: but then it should be only for good things; a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of *zeal* for ill things, all manner of *zeal* for little things. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design; and as finite beings, not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can oppose each other. *Dryden.*
ZEALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour.
Thy care is fixt, and *zealously* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not flame. *Milton.*
To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with so re- signed an obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert. *Swift.*
ZEALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being *zealous*.
ZE'CHIN. *n. f.* [So named from *zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.
ZEDO'ARY. *n. f.* [*zed-aire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.
ZED. *n. f.* The name of the letter z.
Thou whoreforn *zed*, thou unnecessary letter. *Shakespeare.*
ZENITH. *n. f.* [Arabic.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.
Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles.
Though none come thence, advertisement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls? *Davies.*
These seasons are designed by the motions of the sun, when that approaches nearest our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
ZEPHYRUS.

ZEPHYRUS. } *n. f.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The west wind; and
ZEPHYRUS. } poetically any calm soft wind.
They are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing low the violet. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Zephyr, you shall see a youth with a merry countenance,
holding in his hand a swan with wings displayed, as about
to sing. *Peasam on Drawing.*
Forth rush the levent and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton.*
Mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes. *Milton.*
Their every musick wakes,
Whence blending all the sweeten'd zephyr springs. *Thomson.*

ZEST. *n. f.*
1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.
2. A relish; a taste added.
To ZEST, *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.
ZETETICK. *adj.* [from *ζητω*.] Proceeding by enquiry.
ZETEMA. *n. f.* [from *ζητωμα*.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as *lute* overcame *thame*, boldness fear, and mad- ness reason.
ZOCLE. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pe- destal, being a low square piece or member, serving to sup- port a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict.*
ZODIACK. *n. f.* [*zodiaque*, French; *ζωδιακος*, *ix* τῶν ζῳων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.
The golden sun salutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glitt'ring coach. *Shakespeare.*
Years he number'd scarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel;
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The stage's jewel. *Ben. Johnson.*
By his side,
As in a glitt'ring *zodiack* hung the sword,
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear. *Milton.*
It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*
Here in a shrine that cast a dazzling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite;
His sacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his sides furround. *Pope.*
ZONE. *n. f.* [*ζωνη*; *zona*, Latin.]
1. A girdle.
The middle part
Girt like a flary *zone* his waist, and round
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold
And colours dipp'd in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
An embroider'd *zone* furrounds her waist. *Dryden.*
Thy statues, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Design'd immortal, yet no longer stands;
The magick of thy shining *zone* is past,
But Salisbury's garter shall for ever last. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goddess from her nymph be known,
But by the crescent and the golden *zone*. *Pope.*
2. A division of the earth.
The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctic polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.
True love is still the same: the torrid *zones*,
And those more frigid ones,
It must not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is lust or friendship, not
The thing we show;
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can exprefs,
And would love more, could I but love thee less. *Suckling.*
As five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:
The sun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryden.*
3. Circuit; circumference.
Scarce the fun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heav'n. *Milton.*
ZOO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ζωη* and *γραφω*.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.
One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but a large erectness, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle of the other four, by *zoo- graphers* called the prophet and praying locust. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
ZOO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [of *ζωη* and *γραφω*.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.
If we contemplate the end of the effect, its principal final cause being the glory of its maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*. *Glenn. Scap.*
ZOO'LOGY. *n. f.* [of *ζωον* and *λογω*.] A treatise concerning living creatures.
ZOO'PHYTE. *n. f.* [*ζωοφυτον*, of *ζωον* and *φυτον*.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.
ZOOPO'RIK Column. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*
ZOO'PHORUS. *n. f.* [*ζωοφορος*.] A part between the archi- traves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*
ZOO'TOMIST. *n. f.* [of *ζωοτομια*.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.
ZOO'TOMY. *n. f.* [*ζωτομια*, of *ζωον* and *τομω*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

F I N I S.

